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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE.

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

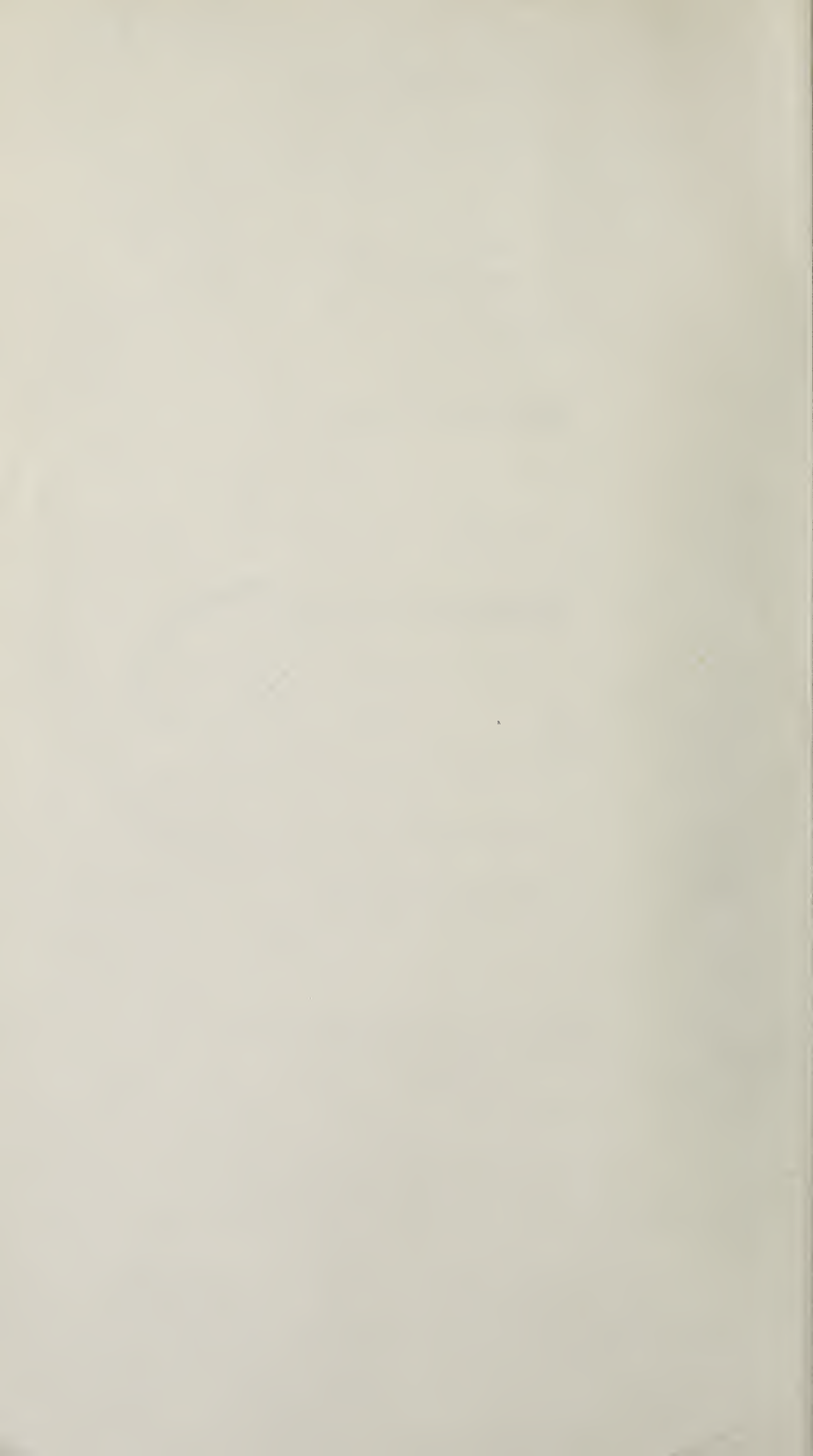


ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the year ended 31st December 1952.

Council Offices,
Marple,
Cheshire.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

Chairman - Councillor F. Williams.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor P. Archer.

Councillor M. S. Arnfield

" J. W. Dalby

" J. H. Kemp

" D. Mackay

" N. Seymour

" A. C. Taylor

" Mrs. L.M. Taylor

" S. Taylor.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.
.....

Medical Officer of Health

T. W. BRINDLE, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

FREDERICK SHACKLOCK, M. R. San. I., M. S. I. A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

HARRY CHADDERTON, M. S. I. A.

Surveyor and Water Engineer

E. BALL, M. I. Mun. E.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1155 EAST 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TEL: 773-936-5000 FAX: 773-936-5001

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ADMISSIONS OFFICE

1155 EAST 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
Marple.

8th July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Marple Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on the health of the Urban District of Marple for the year ended December 31st, 1952.

The Vital Statistics are set out in Section 'A' of the report. It will be noticed that the number of Live-Births has fallen from 194 in 1951 to the low figure of 152 - the lowest total since 1943. There were only two still-births during the year compared with five in the previous year. The still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births compares very favourably with that for England and Wales. The total deaths at all ages reached the high figure of 207 - the highest number ever recorded in the Urban District. However, because of the slight increase in the population the death-rate fell from 15.90 per thousand population to 15.87. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.3. The Registrar-General issues a Comparability Factor which takes into account differences in the age and sex structure of the population and thus enables a more accurate comparison to be made between the death-rates of any districts. Because of its pleasant situation and natural amenities Marple is an attractive area in which to spend the years of retirement, hence the Comparability Factor has to take note of the unduly large proportion in the older age-groups. The use of this factor converts the crude death-rate of 15.87 to 13.33. It will be noted that of the 207 deaths recorded 113 were over the age of 70. There were four deaths in infants under the age of 12 months as compared with seven in 1951, the infantile death-rate being 26.31 per thousand live-births. The rate for England and Wales was 27.6 per thousand - again a new low record for this country.

It is pleasing to report that there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year and that there were no deaths from this cause. There was an increase in the number of scarlet fever cases as compared with the previous year, but most of them were of a mild type. In the closing months of the year an outbreak of measles began, and this continued into the early months of this year. There was also an increase in the number of cases of whooping-cough. It is hoped that with the increasing popularity of whooping-cough vaccination there will become evident in the future a gradual reduction in the number of these cases. There were nine cases of dysentery, eight of them being resident in a home for mothers and young children. Dysentery is a highly infectious illness the control of which depends on achieving a high standard of food hygiene and personal hygiene. It became necessary to close the home for a short period, during which all measures needed to prevent a recurrence of cases were taken. There were no cases of infantile paralysis during the year and for the fourth consecutive year no cases of diphtheria. The diphtheria immunisation campaign was continued with vigour and 248 children received a primary course of immunisation and 240 children received "booster" doses.

There were five new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, as compared with 1 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases notified in 1951. There were five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Close supervision has been kept over the cleanliness and safety of milk retailed in the Urban District and during the year 192 samples have been submitted to the laboratory for examination. 83 of these samples were for biological test and in eight cases (i.e. approximately 10%) the presence of tubercle bacilli was shown. This emphasises the dangers of drinking raw milk (especially by children) unless it is certified as Tuberculin Tested. Under the Milk (Special Designations) Act areas of the country are specified in which only designated milk may be retailed. In effect this means that in such areas only Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised milk may be sold. The early inclusion of this Urban District in such an area would be an important step towards the prevention of certain forms of tuberculosis. In all the above cases steps were immediately taken to ensure elimination of danger from these infected supplies.

During the year the Appletree reservoir was taken out of supply following repeated unsatisfactory bacteriological samples. The upper part of the Mellor area is now supplied direct from the Jordanwall reservoir and the lower part from the Stockport supply. Bacteriological samples following this changeover have been satisfactory, but there have been occasional complaints of discoloration of the water.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. Shacklock, for his help in preparing this report and especially in respect of sections D to H which deal with the duties normally undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Finally I should also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and Health Committee and the officers of the Council for their valuable help so readily given to me since my appointment.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

T.W. BRINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	. . . . .	7,130
Population (Census 1931) (Old area)	. . . . .	7,390
Population New Area (Registrar General's Estimate) 1938	. .	11,790
Population 1952 (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate)	. . .	13,040
Number of inhabited houses:		
	Ludworth	708
	Mellor	560
	Marple	3,356
	Total	. . . . . 4,624
Rateable Value	. . . . .	£94,390.
Product of a Penny Rate	. . . . .	£368.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	80	66	146
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>83</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>152</u>
	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	
Birth Rate per 1000 population 1952	11.65	15.3	
do. 1951	15.05	15.5	
<u>Still Births:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	
Still Birth Rate 1952	0.15	0.35	
Per 1000 population			
do. 1951	0.39	0.36	
Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still Births) 1952	12.98	22.6	
<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages (all causes)	105	102	207
Death Rate per 1000 population:	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	
1952	15.87	11.3	
1951	15.90	12.5	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS - 1952.

No.	Cause of Death.	1952	
		M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	2
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	-
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	8
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	16
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-
16.	Diabetes	-	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	14
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	16	9
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-
20.	Other heart disease	9	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	4	5
22.	Influenza	2	-
23.	Pneumonia	3	1
24.	Bronchitis	6	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1
31.	Congenital Malformations	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
34.	All other accidents	2	3
35.	Suicide	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	ALL CAUSES	105	102

Deaths from various causes.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	21	31	52
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	-	-	-

Death Classified by Ages.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
0 - 1 year	4	-	4
1 - 10 years	3	1	4
11 - 20 years	1	-	1
21 - 30 years	2	1	3
31 - 40 years	2	2	4
41 - 50 years	3	5	8
51 - 60 years	11	9	20
61 - 70 years	30	20	50
71 - 80 years	36	44	80
81 - 90 years	13	18	31
91 -100 years	-	2	2
	105	102	207

Deaths Maternal Causes.

Puerperal Sepsis ...	-
Other Maternal Causes	1
Total ...	1

Death Rates (Infantile) i.e. Infants under 1 year of age:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	-	4

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

1952	26.31
1951	36.08

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate Babies per 1,000 legitimate births:

1952	27.39
1951	36.46

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate Babies per 1,000 illegitimate births:

1952	Nil.
1951	Nil.

England and Wales - Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:

1952	27.6
1951	29.6

MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FROM STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1945 - 1952.

Year.	Population to Mid-Year.	B I R T H S.				S T I L L B I R T H S.				D E A T H S.					I N F A N T S U N D E R 1 Y E A R.				
		Total.	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate.	Total.	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births.	All Causes.	Rate.	Puerp. Sepsis.	Other Puerp.	Rate.	Total	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
1945	11,820	166	155	11	14.04	5	5	-	0.42	28.07	150	12.69	1	-	5.84	4	3	1	24.0
1946	12,270	171	164	7	13.93	5	3	2	0.40	29.23	169	13.77	-	-	-	7	7	-	39.77
1947	12,380	190	184	6	15.34	6	6	-	0.48	31.57	181	14.54	-	-	-	4	4	-	20.40
1948	12,750	193	182	11	15.13	2	2	-	0.15	10.36	182	14.27	-	-	-	8	8	-	41.02
1949	12,830	182	177	5	14.18	5	3	2	0.38	27.47	154	12.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.39
1950	13,010	182	175	7	13.98	6	6	-	0.46	32.96	176	13.52	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.27
1951	12,890	194	192	2	15.05	5	5	-	0.39	25.77	205	15.90	-	1	5.02	7	7	-	35.17
1952	13,040	152	146	6	11.65	2	2	-	0.15	13.15	207	15.87	-	1	6.49	4	4	-	26.31

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GENERAL. The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified from 1945/1952.

DISEASE	1945	1946	1947	1948 x	1949 x	1950 x	1951 x	1952 x
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	25	29	8	19	14	52	12	24
Diphtheria	23	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
Enteric (Inc: Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	2	4	2	2	1	2	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	7	2	4	2	4	3	3
Epidemic Meningitis	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	9
Measles	112	44	145	21	49	251	143	61
Whooping Cough	30	40	12	101	58	52	36	75
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3
TOTALS:	199	128	172	154	128	366	205	178

x Figures from 1948 are those after correction of diagnosis.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

.....

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages specified below:

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	1	1
1 - 2 years	1	-	10	9	8	6
3 - 4 years	5	2	8	6	5	6
5 - 9 years	4	9	16	22	21	10
10 - 14 years	1	2	1	-	1	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	1	-	2
25 and over	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total all ages	11	13	36	39	36	25

	Ac. Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Erysipelas.		Food Poisoning.		Puerper. Pyrexia.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 5 years	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44 years	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL AGES	2	1	5	4	2	-	1	2	1

DIPHTHERIA.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria since 1948.

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during 1952 is as follows:-

Under 5	.....	175
5 - 14	.....	<u>73</u>
Total	..	<u>248</u>

At the 31st December, 1952, the total number of children under the age of 15 years immunised was 2026.

During the year 240 children under the age of 15 years received reinforcing injections.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1952.

Age Period.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
65 & upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-

The number of cases remaining in the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1952 was:-

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>
Males	34	15
Females	<u>31</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>65</u>	<u>26</u>

S E C T I O N B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The following bacteriological examinations required by the Council during the year were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital:-

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>
Milk for Tuberculosis	83	8	75
Milk for Methylene Blue)			
Reduction Test)		109	(Details in
Milk for Phosphatase Test)			Section E)
Milk for Turbidity Test)			
Other Specimens		17	

Samples of the district water supplies:

	<u>Bacteriological.</u>
Public Supplies	41
Private Supplies	44
	<u>85</u>

Ambulance Facilities are provided by the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council) and are administered by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Professional Nursing in the Home. There are three District Nurses in the area employed by the Cheshire County Council and working under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The nurses are available for General Nursing and for Maternity Work.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. There is one private Maternity Home in the area, situated at St. Martin's Vicarage, Marple.

Hospitals. Infectious disease cases other than Smallpox requiring removal to hospital are treated at Stockport Isolation Hospital.

Facilities for Smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury

Tuberculosis dispensaries are provided by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee at Hyde and Stockport.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the area. Maternity and General cases are admitted to hospitals in adjoining districts.

Nab Top Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and the Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children are both situated in the Urban District.

Clinics and Child Welfare Centres. There are four child welfare centres maintained by the County Council, situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Mellor and High Lane, there is also a School Clinic at Marple.

Mortuary. The Mortuary for the district is maintained at the Council Offices.

SECTION C.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector on the Sanitary
Circumstances of the Area.

1. Water.

No. of samples taken during the Year:-

Private supplies	...	44
Public supplies	...	41
Swimming Baths	...	<u>1</u>
Total ..		<u>86</u>

The water supply for the major part of the district is obtained from Stockport Corporation via Jackson Edge Reservoir. The remainder of the district is supplied from the Hayfield and Mellor Joint Supply.

Both these waters are of first-class quality, both chemically and bacteriologically, the Hayfield and Mellor supply being somewhat softer than the Stockport supply.

In some parts of the district where habitations are few and far between the cottagers and farmers depend on private springs and wells for their water supply and, as is indicated in the following table, some of these supplies are polluted and many of the samples have been taken in order to ascertain the source of pollution and devise means of improvement:-

Table showing results of Bacteriological examinations:-

Source of Sample.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4
	0 B.Coli per 100 m.l.	1-2 B.Coli per 100 m.l.	3-10 B.Coli per 100 m.l.	More than 10 B.Coli per 100 m.l.
Stockport	8	-	-	-
Jordanwall	15	-	-	-
Appletree	10	2	1	-
Devil's Elbow	2	-	-	1
Tarden	-	-	1	1
Private supplies	9	9	3	23
Swimming Baths	1	-	-	-
Total	45	11	5	25

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Marple Area. Sewage works at Dooley Lane and at Strines provide for all but small parts of the area which are drained to septic tanks or on the conservancy system.

Mellor and Ludworth Area. The Sewage Works at Low Marple provides for the major part of the built-up area, the remainder being unsewered and dependent on septic tanks or the conservancy system. The number of septic tanks throughout the district tends to increase owing to the modernisation of some of the old houses formerly without water closets.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Pollution of streams in the district has occurred on several occasions and has been eliminated as a result of action taken by the Sanitary Inspector which has resulted in improvements to drainage systems and septic tanks.

The pollution of the River Goyt referred to in previous reports and caused by the discharge of factory effluents into the river unfortunately still continues.

(i) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of each of the various types of sanitary accommodation in the district:-

Water Closets	4965
Waste Water Closets	150
Privy Middens	12
Pail Closets	211
Dry Ashpits	14
Ashbins	4618

(ii) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND SANITARY PAIL COLLECTION.

Refuse is collected by means of two Karrier Bantam Vehicles with a team of four men (including driver) to each vehicle. The men are supplied with bin trucks for the easy transport of dustbins from house to road, prior to emptying. They are also provided with protective clothing including overalls and raincoats. One of the Karriers was replaced during 1951 by a modern all steel Karrier Bantam and the other replaced during 1952 by a similar vehicle.

The continued building of houses and the increase in population is steadily increasing the work of the refuse collection service, and the number of men engaged is the minimum capable of maintaining the present service.

Sanitary Pail Collection.

The bulk of this work is carried out separately from refuse collection by means of an iron tank with sealed doors fitted on to a motor vehicle manned by a driver and mate. The men are supplied with protective clothing and the tank is emptied at the sewage works. The collection takes 2 days per week owing to the widely scattered situation of the premises and the condition of the private roads etc.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on a site at the bottom of the valley, near Beechwood, Marple. The site was leased from the owner in 1948. It is centrally situated and is estimated to provide tipping space for fifteen years.

Apart from slight delays caused by snowfalls etc. these services have operated very satisfactorily during the year and at a minimum cost, having regard to the size and nature of the district. The increased over-all cost of refuse collection and disposal is due to increased wages.

The loss on Salvage collection is due to a surplus of waste paper being collected throughout the country and the consequent drastic reduction in prices and difficulty in disposing of waste paper. For this reason, the house-to-house collection of Salvage was discontinued and a greater loss avoided.

The loss on the dustbin scheme is due to the fact that this scheme has only been in operation since 1951 and the cost for the first few years is bound to exceed the income.

The total cost of refuse collection and disposal and pail collection for the year 1952 was as follows:-

	£
Cost of Refuse Collection	5,248.
Cost of Salvage Collection	457.
Cost of Dustbin Scheme	<u>47.</u>
	£5,752.

	£
Less Income from Trade Refuse	55.
Less Income from Salvage	382.
Less Income from Dustbin Scheme	<u>10.</u>
	<u>447.</u>
Nett Cost	£5,305.

The nett cost for 1950 was	£4,751.
" " " " 1951 was	£4,659.

(iii)
Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector reports the following inspections made during the year 1952:-

Nature of Inspection.

Water Supply	126
Drainage	399
Stables and Piggeries	51
Fried Fish Shops	26
Moveable Dwellings	102
Mechanical Factories)	60
Non-Mechanical Factories)	3
Outworkers	59
Bakehouses	52
Public Conveniences	31
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	426
Refuse Collection)	630
Refuse Disposal)	16
Rodent Control	8
Schools	196
Shops	7
Miscellaneous Visits	7
Swimming Baths	674
Pollution of Streams	13
Inspection of Houses re Complaints, etc)	20
Re-Inspection of above)	3
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts	882
Accumulations on land etc.	11
Yards, Courts, Passages	26
Miscellaneous Housing visits, including visits re Council Houses	25
Verminous Premises	29
Inquiry re Infectious Disease	3
Disinfection	29
Miscellaneous Infectious visits	20
Food Poisoning Inquiries	8
Inspection of Meat and Food at Slaughterhouse and Shops .	117
Inspection of Butchers Shops	20
Fishmongers and Poulterers	22
Grocers	14
Greengrocers	24
Ice Cream Shops	95
Food Preparation Premises	109
Restaurant Kitchens	83
Dairies and Milkshops and Farm Premises	86
Milk Samples - Bacteriological	22
Milk Samples - Tubercle Bacille	21
Water Samples - Bacteriological	
Ice Cream Samples	
Smoke Observations	
Total	4,555

NOTICES - INFORMAL.

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Acts, 1936	110	99
Housing Act, 1936	2	2
Milk and Dairies Regulations	1	1
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	23	23
Factory Act, 1937	11	11
Shop Acts	-	-
	<u>147</u>	<u>136</u>

Notices - Statutory.

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	9	9
Housing Act, 1936	2	1

Defects and Nuisances remedied during the year.

Defects.

Drains and Sewers choked or defective	111
W.C. Fittings or Structure defective	9
Pail Closets defective	12
W.W.Closets or structure defective	2
Sinks broken or insanitary	7
Waste pipes leaking or short	16
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters leaking	19
Soil pipes leaking or defective	2
Drainage system provided	1
Drainage system reconstructed	4
Septic Tanks provided	1
Bath and Lavatory provided	2
W.C. provided	3
Insanitary yard paving	3
Dilapidated firegrates and flues	15
Perished plaster of walls and ceilings	23
Dilapidated Windows and Doors	20
Leaking roofs	20
Damp houses	12
Percolations of water, etc. into premises	4
Dirty premises	23
Offensive accumulations	7
Defective dustbins	286
Pail Closets (converted to Water Closets)	2
Defective cesspools and septic tanks	3
Defects in factories	11
Vermin Infestation Rats and Mice ,	80
Vermin Infestation Bugs, Fleas, etc	10
Broken or defective floors	13
	<u>721</u>
Total ...	<u>721</u>

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

(a) Shops Act, 1950. The major portion of the Act is administered by the County Council. The heating and ventilation of shops and the provision of sanitary accommodation is generally satisfactory throughout the district and good progress has been made to bring the shops where food is sold up to the standard required by the local Byelaws.

(b) Offices. No action has been necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Sanitary accommodation, ventilation or overcrowding of offices.

(v) CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Licences.

Number of applications received:

1952.

(a) for use of sites	-
(b) in respect of moveable dwellings	30

Licences were granted to 28 of the 30 applicants, subject to the conditions imposed by the Council.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Atmospheric pollution caused by the emission of black smoke continues to exercise the attention of the Sanitary Inspector and the modernisation of the boiler plant and installation of chain grates and automatic stokers at one factory has proved a great success and black smoke has been completely eliminated in this case.

The Managers, Engineers and Firemen of the factories in the district are generally co-operative in efforts to reduce atmospheric pollution, but there is still room for improvement and further efforts are being made to bring this about.

With regard to the smoke from domestic fires, there is no doubt that an adequate supply of coke at a reasonable price would result in a considerable reduction of smoke emission.

(vii.) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of dwellings found to be infested:-

Council Houses	.....	0
Other Houses	.....	1

RODENT CONTROL.

The destruction of rats and mice has been continued on the same lines as last year, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is Rodent Officer for the district. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative who is engaged on a part-time basis, and includes survey of the district and the treating of all infestations systematically in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture requirements. The number of infestations discovered and treated during the year is:-

Rat Infestations	.....	56
Mice Infestations	.....	24
Number of Premises inspected	..	576

SCHOOLS.

There are six elementary schools and one secondary school in the Urban District. The water supply in all cases is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation at the secondary school and five of the elementary schools is satisfactory, comprising water closets of suitable type. Latrines or trough closets are provided at one school. These cannot be classed as satisfactory sanitary fittings and plans were prepared by the Cheshire County Council for the extension and improvement of the school, including the provision of modern cloakrooms and sanitary accommodation. Unfortunately, there are still no signs of these proposed improvements being implemented.

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

The area of parks, recreation grounds and public open spaces in the district is as follows:-

	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Memorial Park	13.340
High Lane Park	10.520
Mellor Memorial Park . . . . .	.360
Brabyns Park	91.175
<u>Recreation Grounds.</u>	
Marple Village	6.380
Windlehurst . . . . .	.400
Ludworth	3.230
Mellor	2.750
Hawk Green	6.020
Strines Road . . . . .	.500
Mill Brow . . . . .	.500
<u>Open Spaces.</u>	
Barlow Wood	20.000
Total .	<u>155.175</u>

S W I M M I N G B A T H S.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE OF BATHERS FOR 1952.

Month.	Gents.	Ladies.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Spectators.
April	489	200	2204	1327	4220	114
May	870	405	4572	2954	8801	283
June	812	307	3758	2728	7605	343
July	828	487	3995	2935	8245	735
August	971	391	3378	1968	6708	499
September	352	156	2527	1737	4772	300

Total number of Bathers for six months	.....	40,351
Total number of Spectators	.....	2,274

	<u>Bathers.</u>	<u>Spectators.</u>
Total for 1952 (6 months)	40,351	2,274
" " 1951 (6 months)	45,304	1,354
" " 1950 (6 months)	44,062	1,226
" " 1949 (6 months)	45,107	1,707
" " 1948 (6 months)	41,990	1,746
" " 1947 (6 months)	35,822	1,598
" " 1938 (7 months)	29,205	1,246
" " 1937 (7 months)	25,922	912

Whilst the number of spectators has increased considerably, the number of bathers is the lowest since 1947. This is largely due to the Cheshire County Council discontinuing the provision of bathing facilities for certain classes of schoolchildren.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

The standard of housing in the district is on the whole very good, although there are areas which will eventually be dealt with under the Housing Acts. Two houses have been condemned during the year. Disrepair of houses generally has been dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACT, 1944.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) REGULATIONS, 1949.

During the year, the milk supplies retailed in the Urban District have been regularly tested, as indicated in the figures given below and the standard of cleanliness remains very high.

The danger of raw milk containing tubercle bacilli being retailed to consumers is ever present and eight such supplies have been detected during the year.

Investigation of these supplies by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has resulted in the slaughter of four cows, which were proved to be giving tubercular milk. The affected cows from the other four herds concerned had already been disposed of by their owners.

The number of tuberculin tested dairy herds in the district has again increased and the number of non-designated herds correspondingly reduced. It seems the time is not far distant when all the milk retailed in the district will be either tuberculin tested or Pasteurised.

At the present time there are 39 dairymen retailing milk in the district, 10 of whom are from outside areas. Of these, 15 sell T.T.Milk only, 2 sell T.T. and Non-designated milk, 2 sell Pasteurised Milk only, 3 sell Pasteurised, T.T. and Sterilised Milk, and 17 sell raw milk other than T.T.

There are 51 wholesale dairy farmers and 29 retail dairy farmers in the district.

MILK SAMPLING.

The number of milk samples taken in the district and submitted for examination and test during the year is as follows:-

1. Raw Milk - Tuberculosis Test	. . . . .	83
2. Raw Milk - Methylene Blue Test	. . . . .	96
3. Pasteurised Milk - Methylene Blue Test	. . . . .	12
4. Sterilised Milk - Turbidity Test	. . . . .	<u>1</u>
Total	. . . . .	<u>192</u>

Milk Sampling (Continued)

Results.

Tuberculosis Test	Negative 75
	Positive 8
Methylene Blue Test(Raw Milk)	Passed 89
	Failed 7
Methylene Blue Test (Pasteurised Milk) .	Passed 11
	Failed 1
Turbidity Tests (Sterilised Milk) . . .	Passed 1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The Council have issued four supplementary licences for the retail sale of Pasteurised Milk and seven supplementary licences for the retail sale of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Urban District, and four supplementary licences for the retail sale of Sterilised Milk.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The home killed meat allocated to Marple is slaughtered at Stockport No. 2, Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse. The structural conditions at this slaughterhouse have been further improved during the year and the all-round improvements originally insisted upon by your Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors at Hyde, Denton and Audenshaw have been made.

Further action taken during the year by your Sanitary Inspector has resulted in improved hygienic conditions, particularly with regard to the wearing of suitable overalls by slaughtermen and the more frequent swilling down of the floors etc.

There are seventeen butchers shops in the Urban District, one travelling shop and ten slaughterhouses. Only one licence has been issued during the year to use a slaughterhouse, 4 licences to slaughter animals have been issued to local butchers and slaughtermen.

The number of carcasses examined by the Marple Sanitary Inspector during the year 1952 is as follows:-

Bovines, including Bulls, Oxen, Cows and Heifers . . .	459
Calves	63
Sheep	1336
Pigs	6
Total . . .	<u>1864</u>

MEAT INSPECTION (Continued)

The quantity of this meat condemned as unfit for human food is:-

Weight of meat, including offal affected with Tuberculosis	...	11,977 lbs.
Weight of meat affected with other disease	...	2,222 lbs.
Total	...	<u>14,199 lbs.</u>

Note: These figures are lower than normal owing to the slaughterhouse being closed for improvements during the year.

Analysis of Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	238	221	63	1336	6
Number inspected	238	221	63	1336	6
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	42	52	-	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	17.64	23.52	-	2.24	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned.	1	8	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	50	101	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis.	21.42	49.32	-	-	-

Inspection of Other Foods.

Canned Ham	°	°	°	°	°	178 lbs.
Canned Meats	°	°	°	°	°	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Canned Fish	°	°	°	°	°	5 "
Soups	°	°	°	°	°	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lard	°	°	°	°	°	84 "
Margarine	°	°	°	°	°	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Butter	°	°	°	°	°	28 "
Evaporated Milk	°	°	°	°	°	21 "
Canned Spinach	°	°	°	°	°	4 "
Canned Beans	°	°	°	°	°	6 "
Canned Peas	°	°	°	°	°	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Tomatoes	°	°	°	°	°	46 "
Canned Bilberries	°	°	°	°	°	1 "
Canned Grapes	°	°	°	°	°	15 "
Canned Strawberries.	°	°	°	°	°	8 "
Canned Pears	°	°	°	°	°	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Plums	°	°	°	°	°	286 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Orange	°	°	°	°	°	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Pineapple	°	°	°	°	°	2 "
Canned Apples	°	°	°	°	°	20 "
Prunes	°	°	°	°	°	2 "
Canned Cherries	°	°	°	°	°	14 "
Canned Peaches	°	°	°	°	°	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Grapefruit	°	°	°	°	°	1 "
Canned Apricot	°	°	°	°	°	1 "
Canned Marmalade	°	°	°	°	°	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total						1040 lbs.

There are nineteen bakehouses, seven fried fish shops and seven wet fish shops in the area and the following inspections have been made during the year:-

Bakehouses	...	59	Visits
Fried Fish Shops	"	26	"
Wet Fish Shops	.	10	"

Other Food Premises.

During the year, 254 visits for inspection purposes were made, and whilst there is still room for improvement at some premises, the standard attained generally is good. Thirty-two of the above premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture or sale of sausages, potted, pressed or preserved meat, etc. and fortyfour are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

The number of samples of Ice Cream taken during the year and tested by means of the Methylene Blue Reduction Test was 22. These were classified at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, as follows:-

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3.</u>	<u>Grade 4.</u>
14	6	1	1

Generally, Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory. One manufacturer whose supplies were unsatisfactory was contacted and further samples were taken and, as a result of this action, the supplies were brought to a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food.

Factories Act, 1937.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	92	-	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	21	-	-
Other Premises (Building Works, etc)	4	-	-

<u>Defects.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Abated.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	2	2	-
Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-
Totals ..	10	10	-

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

the sum of ...

for ...

...

...

...

...

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...

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